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(c) an analog of (a) which differs from the sequence of (a) by no more than ten changes in the amino acid sequence of (a), each said change being a substitution, deletion and/or insertion of a single amino acid, which analog is capable of binding to one or more of MORT-1 and MACH; or

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(d) a derivative of (a), (b) or (c) by modification of the side groups of one or more amino acid residues thereof without changing one amino acid to another of the twenty commonly occurring natural amino acids, which derivative is capable of binding to one or more of MORT-1 and MACH.

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53 (Amended). A method for producing a polypeptide which is capable of binding to one or more of MORT-1 and MACH, comprising:

growing transformed host cells in accordance with claim 52 under conditions suitable for the expression of an expression product;

effecting post-translational modifications of said expression product as necessary for obtaining said polypeptide; and

isolating said polypeptide.

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54 (Amended). A polypeptide which is capable of binding to one or more of MORT-1 and MACH, which polypeptide has the amino acid sequence of:

(a) a G1 protein isoform whose sequence is that of SEQ ID NO:2 or 4;

(b) a fragment of (a) which is capable of binding to one or more of MORT-1 and MACH;

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(c) an analog of (a) which differs from the sequence of (a) by no more than ten changes in the amino acid sequence of (a), each said change being a substitution, deletion and/or insertion of a single amino acid, which analog is capable of binding to one or more of MORT-1 and MACH; or

(d) a derivative of (a), (b) or (c) by modification of the side groups of one or more amino acid residues thereof without changing one amino acid to another of the twenty commonly occurring natural amino acids, which derivative is capable of binding to one or more of MORT-1 and MACH.

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57 (Amended). A polypeptide in accordance with claim 54, wherein the sequence of (c) is an analog which differs from the sequence of (a) by the substitution, deletion or insertion of a single amino acid residue, which analog is capable of binding to one or more of MORT-1 and MACH.

60 (Amended). A method for the modulation of cell , death or inflammatory processes, comprising treating said cells by introducing into said cells one or more polypeptide in accordance with claim 54 in a form for intracellular introduction thereof.

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61 (Amended). A method for the modulation of the FAS-R or TNF ligand effect on cells carrying a FAS-R or p55-R, comprising treating said cells with one or more polypeptide according to claim 54 capable of binding to MORT-1 or a MORT-1-binding protein, wherein said treating of said cells comprises introducing into said cells said one or more polypeptide in a form suitable for intracellular introduction thereof.

Delete claim 62 without prejudice toward the filing of a divisional application.

Insert new claims 63-68 as follows:

63 (New). A molecule in accordance with claim 44, comprising a DNA sequence encoding a G1 isoform whose sequence is that of SEQ ID NO:2 or 4, which polypeptide is capable of binding to one or more of MORT-1 and MACH.

64 (New). A molecule in accordance with claim 63, wherein the DNA sequence encoding said G1 protein isoform is that of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:3.

65 (New). A vector comprising a molecule in accordance with claim 63.

66 (New). Transformed host cells containing a vector in accordance with claim 65.

67 (New). A method for producing a polypeptide which has the amino acid sequence of a G1 protein isoform whose sequence is that of SEQ ID NO:2 or 4, which polypeptide is capable of binding to one or more of MORT-1 and MACH, comprising:

growing transformed host cells in accordance with claim 66 under conditions suitable for the expression of an expression product;

effecting post-translational modifications of said expression product as necessary for obtaining said polypeptide; and

isolating said polypeptide.

68 (New). A polypeptide in accordance with claim 54, which has the amino acid sequence of a G1 protein isoform